United Nations A/65/597

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 116
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Letter dated 3 November 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to write in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee of Interested States, drawn from all geographical regions of the world, established to oversee the decision to erect, at a place of prominence at United Nations Headquarters, a permanent memorial in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade. It will be recalled that the Member States of the Caribbean Community and the African Union are playing a primary role in implementation of this initiative.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Permanent Memorial Committee, I am attaching for information an updated list of the contributions of Member States and of others to the Trust Fund for the permanent memorial to honour the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 116.

(*Signed*) Raymond O. **Wolfe**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Chairman, Permanent Memorial Committee

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Annex to the letter dated 3 November 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Trust Fund for the permanent memorial to honour the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

Voluntary contributions from Member States

(In United States dollars)

Contributions	*Received*	*Pledged*	*Total*
Member States			
Antigua and Barbuda	7 500		7 500
Argentina	10 000		10 000
Australia	47 446		47 446
Bahamas	7 500		7 500
Barbados	10 000		10 000
Belize	2 000		2 000
Botswana	10 000		10 000
Brazil	20 000		20 000
Canada	19 342		19 342
Chile	5 000		5 000
China	20 000		20 000
Denmark	10 000		10 000
Ecuador	5 000		5 000
Egypt	5 000		5 000
Grenada		5 000	5 000
Finland	25 000		25 000
India	260 000		260 000
Indonesia	500		500
Haiti	15 000		15 000
Jamaica	5 000	2 500	7 500
Kuwait	20 000		20 000
Luxembourg	20 424		20 424
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 000		20 000
Malaysia	10 000		10 000
Malta	500		500
Mozambique (SADC Group of Ambassadors)	2 500		2 500
Namibia	2 000		2 000
Netherlands	14 588		14 588
Nicaragua	500		500
Pakistan	5 000		5 000
Portugal	32 782		32 782

Contributions	*Received*	*Pledged*	*Total*
Qatar	20 000		20 000
South Africa	30 000		30 000
Spain	44 615		44 615
Sri Lanka	500		500
St. Lucia	600		600
St. Kitts and Nevis	1 000		1 000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5 000		5 000
Sudan	1 000		1 000
Suriname	10 000		10 000
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		1 000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	500		500
Togo	175		175
Turkey	17 500		17 500
United Kingdom	29 076		29 076
Total, contributions of Member States	**773 584**	**7 500**	**481 048**
Private donations			
Alan Patricof	10 000		10 000
Rush Communications (Russell Simmons)	10 000		10 000
Victoria Cliché	250		250
Francis Quinlan	250		250
Marina Valere	200		200
Susan Ullmann	100		100
Jana Boelter	350		350
Noel Brown	350		350
Kenneth Deghetto	1 000		1 000
Ellen Haddigan	150		150
Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti	100		100
The Alexander Charitable Trust (San Marino)	5 000		5 000
Total, private donations	**27 750**		**27 750**
Interest earned	1 296		1 296
Grand total	**802 594**	**7 500**	**810 094**

Note: The estimated amount required for the project is $4.5 million.

United Nations A/65/598

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 147 and 148

Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/65/512). During its consideration of the proposal, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. During the Advisory Committee's review of the projected resource requirements for MONUSCO, detailed in section III below, the Secretary-General submitted a revised cost estimate that reflected lower requirements for air transportation in support of the voter registration process (see para. 14 below). This reduction amounted to $3,968,800, resulting in a revised total requirement for the Mission of $1,361,004,200, in comparison with the original apportionment of $1,365,000,000 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. A table showing the revised estimates is attached in annex I.

3. The documents reviewed and used for background by the Advisory Committee in its consideration of the financing arrangements for MONUSCO are listed at the end of the present report.

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II. Background

4. In extending the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 31 May 2010, the Security Council, in its resolution 1906 (2009), requested the Secretary-General to carry out a strategic review of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mission's progress towards achieving its mandate and to determine the modalities of a reconfiguration of the mandate of MONUC, in particular the critical tasks that needed to be accomplished before MONUC could envisage its drawdown.

5. By its resolution 1925 (2010), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 30 June 2010 and decided that, from 1 July 2010, the Mission in the country would be known as the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). The Council also authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 United Nations military personnel by 30 June 2010 from areas where the security situation permitted such withdrawal.

6. Subsequently, the General Assembly, by its resolution 64/275 on the financing of MONUC, appropriated $1,447,734,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of $1,365,000,000 for the maintenance of the Mission. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided to apportion the amount of $682,500,000 gross for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

III. Projected resource requirements for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

7. The projected resource requirements for MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 contained in the note by the Secretary-General reflect a combination of two factors. First, as outlined in paragraphs 9 to 13 of the note, MONUSCO has a number of mandated tasks for which no provision was included in the MONUC budget for 2010/11, namely: (a) the provision of training to three battalions of the Congolese National Police and the refurbishment of training centres; (b) the provision of support to the Independent National Electoral Commission and to the electoral process; and (c) support for the establishment of prosecution support cells and the development and implementation of judicial administration systems. Second, there is a decrease in requirements resulting from the repatriation of 1,674 military personnel from the Mission.

8. **While additional information was provided upon request (see annex I), the Advisory Committee is of the view that the note by the Secretary-General lacked sufficient information to enable a thorough review of the proposals. The Committee urges the Secretary-General to ensure that resource proposals are consistently supported with the level of detail necessary to allow for their full consideration.** The additional information clarifies the cost implications of each of the elements. Additional resources totalling $36.7 million are sought for support to the elections, $1.6 million for the training of the Congolese National Police and $1.3 million to support the establishment of prosecution support cells. These are, however, offset by a decrease in requirements of $43.6 million resulting from the reduction in military personnel.

9. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the reduction in military personnel did not have an impact on the support staffing requirements of the Mission, given that the troops have been withdrawn from locations in the west of the country, where the support staff establishment had already been reduced to minimal levels. **The Committee is of the view that the reduction in military personnel, which represents 8 per cent of the authorized strength, will necessitate a reassessment of the level and deployment of support staff and expects that this will be reflected in the budget proposal presented for the 2011/12 period.**

10. Approval is sought for the establishment of 39 temporary positions, comprising 23 United Nations Volunteers, 10 international positions and 8 National Officer positions, offset by the abolishment of 2 National General Service positions (see A/65/512, para. 19). The Advisory Committee was informed that 3 additional United Nations Volunteers were required to support the establishment of the prosecution support cells, while the remaining 36 positions are to support the voter registration process and preparations for the conduct of elections.

11. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the current vacancy rates for civilian posts in the Mission. This information, together with the vacancy factors applied to the cost estimates for 2010/11, is outlined in the table below. While the number of National General Service staff and United Nations Volunteers deployed exceeds the number on which the cost estimates for the current period were determined, the current vacancy rate for international staff significantly exceeds the vacancy factor of 18 per cent. The Committee further noted the information provided on expenditure to date for civilian personnel (see annex II). Should the current pattern continue, the Committee notes that this would lead to underexpenditure in this category for the period as a whole.

Civilian personnel post incumbency status as at 31 October 2010

	Posts authorized	*Posts encumbered*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*	*Vacancy factor 2010/11 (percentage)*
International staff	1 184	914	22.8	18
National Officers	119	83	30.3	20
National General Service	2 803	2 668	4.8	10
United Nations Volunteers	608	597	1.8	10

12. Additional requirements of $832,800 are requested under Government-provided personnel in respect of the deployment of 25 military justice experts to support security sector reform, with a delayed recruitment factor of 5 per cent being applied to the cost estimates (see A/65/512, para. 20). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that a number of Member States had expressed interest in providing military justice experts to the Mission, and as such there was an expectation that deployment could be carried out promptly following approval of those personnel. The Committee noted, however, that expenditure to date against the current appropriation for Government-provided personnel of $2.6 million totals $276,400 (see annex II).

13. With regard to operational costs, the main component relates to air operations, for which the note of the Secretary-General estimates that $33 million is required for a three-month period to support the voter registration process. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the three-month period for which air transportation is required was due to end on 30 November 2010 and that, at present, 99 per cent of the voter registration materials have been distributed to the main hubs and 80 per cent have been moved from those locations to sub-hubs. To carry out those tasks, MONUSCO reprioritized the utilization of its air assets and also obtained assistance from neighbouring missions. The Committee was informed that six helicopters and two fixed-wing aircraft from neighbouring missions had been utilized and that, in addition, five aircraft that were to have been withdrawn from the Mission on 1 July 2010 had been retained to support the elections. The Committee was further informed that, taking into account actual expenditure and the remaining materials to be distributed to the sub-hubs, the total additional costs for air transportation for support to the voter registration process were currently estimated at $28.9 million rather than the $32.9 million indicated in the note by the Secretary-General. **While noting the additional clarification and revised cost estimates provided to it, the Committee is of the view that the note by the Secretary-General could have more accurately reflected the situation in respect of the Mission's support for the voter registration process, which was ongoing at the time of its submission.**

14. With regard to ground transportation, an additional $888,300 is requested for the purchase of light vehicles. The Advisory Committee was informed that the purchase of 27 vehicles was planned, 15 of which would be used to support the training of the Congolese National Police and 12 to support the electoral process. The Committee was further informed that those 12 vehicles would be utilized for electoral support during the 2011/12 budget period and subsequently would be incorporated in the Mission's fleet, replacing vehicles that are to be written off. The Committee was also informed that the number of light vehicles in the Mission was currently 1,747.

15. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with additional information on quick-impact projects being undertaken by the Mission. The Committee notes that of the 73 projects that had been approved, 26 were ongoing while 47 had yet to start. The Committee recalls that delays in the implementation of projects in several Missions, including MONUC, have been the subject of observations by the Board of Auditors (A/63/5 (Vol. II), chap. II, paras. 444-452). To address this issue, an additional project officer (National Officer) was approved for MONUC for the current period. **It is precisely because of the positive effect such projects can have on public perceptions of the Mission and, by extension, on the environment for effective mandate implementation, that the Committee emphasizes the need to ensure the timely completion of the planned projects.**

IV. Conclusion

16. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are indicated in paragraph 30 of the note by the Secretary-General. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the 39 temporary positions proposed by the Secretary-General. Noting the utilization of existing MONUSCO assets and**

of aircraft borrowed from other missions to support the voter registration process, as well as the likelihood of underexpenditure in such areas as civilian personnel, and also taking into account the revised cost estimates provided by the Secretary-General, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve assessment of the amount of $652,500,000 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. This assessment is in addition to the amount of $682,500,000 already assessed under General Assembly resolution 64/275 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010.

Documentation

- Note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/65/512)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2010/512)
- Budget for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/64/670)
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/64/660/Add.8)
- General Assembly resolution 64/275 on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Security Council resolution 1925 (2010)

Annex I

Revised estimates for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, by mandated activity, for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

(Thousands of United States dollars, rounded)

	Apportionment for MONUC	*Support for elections*	*Training of Congolese National Police*	*Prosecution and other*	*Withdrawal of military contingent personnel*	*Additional requirements for MONUSCO*	*MONUSCO projected requirements*	
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(2+3+4+5)*	*(7)=(1)+(6)*	*Remarks*
I. Military and police personnel								
Military observers	47 742.3	—	—	—	—	—	**47 742.3**	
Military contingents	476 268.8	—	—	—	(38 228.5)	**(38 228.5)**	**438 040.3**	Reduced requirements resulting from the repatriation of 1,674 contingent personnel
Civilian police	20 795.0	—	—	—	—	—	**20 795.0**	
Formed police units	27 043.2	—	—	—	—	—	**27 043.2**	
Total, group I	**571 849.3**	—	—	—	**(38 228.5)**	**(38 228.5)**	**533 620.8**	
II. Civilian personnel								
International staff	179 324.5	—	—	—	—	—	**179 324.5**	
National staff	64 742.6	—	—	—	—	—	**64 742.6**	
United Nations Volunteers	25 656.3	653.1	—	100.2	—	**753.3**	**26 409.6**	Proposed deployment of 23 additional Volunteers from January to June 2011 for electoral support and for the establishment of prosecution support cells
General temporary assistance	7 288.5	938.9	—	—	—	**938.9**	**8 227.4**	Proposed establishment of 10 international temporary positions and a net total of 6 national temporary positions from January to June 2011 for electoral support
Total, group II	**277 011.9**	**1 592.0**	—	**100.2**	—	**1 692.2**	**278 704.1**	

	Apportionment for MONUC	*Support for elections*	*Training of Congolese National Police*	*Prosecution and other*	*Withdrawal of military contingent personnel*	*Additional requirements for MONUSCO*	*MONUSCO projected requirements*	
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)*	*(7)=(1)+(6)*	*Remarks*
III. Operational costs								
Government-provided personnel	2 560.5	—	—	832.8	—	**832.8**	**3 393.3**	Proposed deployment of 25 additional personnel from January to June 2011 for the establishment of 3 prosecution support cells
Consultants	189.8	—	—	—	—	—	**189.8**	
Official travel	9 064.3	479.1	—	—	—	**479.1**	**9 543.4**	Additional requirements for travel by staff in the Electoral Division and Mission Support Division for electoral support
Facilities and infrastructure	125 179.4	1 351.0	1 122.9	50.5	(3 229.7)	**(705.3)**	**124 474.1**	Additional requirements for various types of equipment for electoral support and for training sites for the Congolese National Police, offset by reduced requirements related to the withdrawal of 1,674 military personnel
Ground transportation	37 696.9	451.9	436.4	—	—	**888.3**	**38 585.2**	Acquisition of 27 additional vehicles for electoral support and for the training of Congolese National Police
Air transportation	238 443.3	28 986.7	—	—	—	**28 986.7**	**267 430.0**	Short-term rental and operation of 13 additional aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 7 rotary-wing) in support of the voter registration process
Naval transportation	1 719.6	78.0	—	—	—	**78.0**	**1 797.6**	
Communications	38 511.4	2 376.3	—	285.0	(1 175.7)	**1 485.6**	**39 997.0**	Acquisition of equipment for the additional temporary personnel in support of the preparation for elections

	Apportionment for MONUC	*Support for elections*	*Training of Congolese National Police*	*Prosecution and other*	*Withdrawal of military contingent personnel*	*Additional requirements for MONUSCO*	*MONUSCO projected requirements*	
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(2+3+4+5)*	*(7)=(1)+(6)*	*Remarks*
Information technology	13 316.2	499.3	—	—	—	**499.3**	**13 815.5**	Acquisition of additional equipment in support of the voter registration process and related electoral activities
Medical	16 377.7	—	45.0	—	(389.7)	**(344.7)**	**16 033.0**	
Special equipment	8 665.7	—	—	—	(537.8)	**(537.8)**	**8 127.9**	
Other supplies, services and equipment	22 914.0	863.5	—	15.0	—	**878.5**	**23 792.5**	
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	—	—	—	—	—	**1 500.0**	
Total, group III	**516 138.8**	**35 085.8**	**1 604.3**	**1 183.3**	**(5 332.9)**	**32 540.5**	**548 679.3**	
Gross requirements	**1 365 000.0**	**36 677.8**	**1 604.3**	**1 283.5**	**(43 561.4)**	**(3 995.8)**	**1 361 004.2**	
Staff assessment income	30 456.1	117.9	—	—	—	117.9	30 574.0	
Net requirements	**1 334 543.9**	**36 559.9**	**1 604.3**	**1 283.5**	**(43 561.4)**	**(4 113.7)**	**1 330 430.2**	
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	4 000.0	—	—	—	—	—	**4 000.0**	
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total requirements	**1 369 000.0**	**36 677.8**	**1 604.3**	**1 283.5**	**(43 561.4)**	**(3 995.8)**	**1 365 004.2**	

Annex II

Revised current and projected expenditures for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 July to 31 October 2010			*Projected 1 November 2010 to 30 June 2011*			
	Apportionment	*Total expenditure*	*Unencumbered balance*	*Expenditure*	*Total expenditure including projected*	*Estimated unencumbered balance as at 30 June 2010*	*Variance (percentage)*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(2)+(4)*	*(6)=(1)-(5)*	*(7)=(6)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel							
Military observers	47 742.3	17 107.9	30 634.4	30 634.4	47 742.3	—	—
Military contingents	476 268.8	239 163.1	237 105.7	198 877.2	438 040.3	38 228.5	8.0
United Nations police	20 795.0	7 210.7	13 584.3	13 584.3	20 795.0	—	—
Formed police units	27 043.2	13 587.2	13 456.0	13 456.0	27 043.2	—	—
Subtotal	**571 849.3**	**277 068.9**	**294 780.4**	**256 551.9**	**533 620.8**	**38 228.5**	**6.7**
Civilian personnel							
International staff	179 324.5	54 412.9	124 911.6	124 911.6	179 324.5	—	—
National staff	64 742.6	20 962.9	43 779.7	43 779.7	64 742.6	—	—
United Nations Volunteers	25 656.3	13 378.8	12 277.5	13 030.8	26 409.6	(753.3)	(2.9)
General temporary assistance	7 288.5	2 069.5	5 219.0	6 157.9	8 227.4	(938.9)	(12.9)
Subtotal	**277 011.9**	**90 824.1**	**186 187.8**	**187 880.0**	**278 704.1**	**(1 692.2)**	**(0.6)**
Operational costs							
Government-provided personnel	2 560.5	276.4	2 284.1	3 116.9	3 393.3	(832.8)	(32.5)
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	189.8	8.8	181.0	181.0	189.8	—	—
Official travel	9 064.3	3 676.0	5 388.3	5 867.4	9 543.4	(479.1)	(5.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	125 179.4	73 285.1	51 894.3	51 189.0	124 474.1	705.3	0.6
Ground transportation	37 696.9	17 984.4	19 712.5	20 600.8	38 585.2	(888.3)	(2.4)
Air transportation	238 443.3	221 545.4	16 897.9	45 884.6	267 430.0	(28 986.7)	(12.2)
Naval transportation	1 719.6	1 452.1	267.5	345.5	1 797.6	(78.0)	(4.5)

	1 July to 31 October 2010			Projected 1 November 2010 to 30 June 2011			
	Apportionment	*Total expenditure*	*Unencumbered balance*	*Expenditure*	*Total expenditure including projected*	*Estimated unencumbered balance as at 30 June 2010*	*Variance (percentage)*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(2)+(4)*	*(6)=(1)-(5)*	*(7)=(6)÷(1)*
Communications	38 511.4	20 566.8	17 944.6	19 430.2	39 997.0	(1 485.6)	(3.9)
Information technology	13 316.2	3 894.5	9 421.7	9 921.0	13 815.5	(499.3)	(3.7)
Medical	16 377.7	7 425.5	8 952.2	8 607.5	16 033.0	344.7	2.1
Special equipment	8 665.7	4 332.9	4 332.8	3 795.0	8 127.9	537.8	6.2
Other supplies, services and equipment	22 914.0	14 690.1	8 223.9	9 102.4	23 792.5	(878.5)	(3.8)
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	969.4	530.6	530.6	1 500.0	—	—
Subtotal	**516 138.8**	**370 107.4**	**146 031.4**	**178 571.9**	**548 679.3**	**(32 540.5)**	**(6.3)**
Gross requirements	**1 365 000.0**	**738 000.4**	**626 999.6**	**623 003.8**	**1 361 004.2**	**3 995.8**	—
Staff assessment income	30 456.1	9 358.3	21 097.8	21 215.7	30 574.0	(117.9)	(0.4)
Net requirements	**1 334 543.9**	**728 642.1**	**605 901.8**	**601 788.1**	**1 330 430.2**	**4 113.7**	—
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	4 000.0	—	—	4 000.0	4 000.0	—	—
Total requirements	**1 369 000.0**	**738 000.4**	**626 999.6**	**627 003.8**	**1 365 004.2**	**3 995.8**	—

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 20, 65, 69 and 115

Sustainable development

Indigenous issues

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 30 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, on behalf of the Namibian Presidency of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the text of the following documents adopted by the 123rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Geneva on 6 October 2010:

- Presidential Statement on the Millennium Development Goals (under agenda item 115) (see annex I)
- Emergency resolution on the international response to natural disasters (with a specific reference to the devastating floods in Pakistan) (under agenda items 20 and 69) (see annex II)
- Chiapas Declaration (under agenda item 65) (see annex III)

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annexes as documents of the General Assembly under agenda items 20, 65, 69 and 115.

(*Signed*) Jerobeam **Shaanika**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-67622 (E) 141210

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Annex I to the letter dated 30 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement by the President of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals endorsed by the 123rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Geneva, October 2010

We parliamentarians, meeting at the 123rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Geneva in October 2010, welcome the declaration entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", approved at the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals.

IPU recognizes the widely held view that progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven. Despite significant achievements, considerable challenges lie ahead. IPU therefore welcomes the commitment by the United Nations and its Member States to give top priority to the Millennium Development Goals over the next five years so as to ensure their speedy implementation.

IPU has endorsed the need for greater accountability in international development cooperation. Governments must also be accountable for the Millennium Development Goals in their own countries. It is imperative that the Millennium Development Goal national reports are tabled and discussed in parliament, not only to guarantee accountability, but also to make the pursuit of the Goals an inclusive national exercise. Without good governance, both on the national and international levels, the Millennium Development Goals will not succeed. We urge all parliaments to do everything in their power to place the Millennium Development Goals high on their agenda, to identify modalities to further support Millennium Development Goal-related efforts and to ensure that their governments honour the promise of meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

IPU has worked energetically towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular those relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women, child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, and environmental sustainability. It has also undertaken valuable work in the area of parliamentary scrutiny of development aid. As a vital partner in the global effort to halve world poverty by 2015, we pledge to continue working to mobilize parliaments in these efforts as the deadline approaches.

Annex II to the letter dated 30 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Immediate action to support international relief efforts in response to natural disasters, in particular with regard to flood-stricken Pakistan

Resolution adopted unanimously by the 123rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Geneva, 6 October 2010

The 123rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Recalling the resolution on the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile adopted by the 122nd Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly (Bangkok, 2010), which acknowledges that the growing frequency, intensity and impact of disasters pose a significant threat to people's lives and livelihoods, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Also recalling the resolution on natural disasters adopted by the 112th IPU Assembly (Manila, 2005), which proposes that nations further strengthen their cooperation on disaster-prevention efforts,

Further recalling previous United Nations General Assembly resolutions on enhancing humanitarian aid in natural disasters, in particular resolution 64/294 of 19 August 2010, which urges the international community, in particular donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to extend full support and assistance to the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of the floods and to meet the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs,

Noting the international framework for action provided by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, which were the main outcomes of the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Also noting the decisions of the forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the establishment of the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund as a mechanism for ensuring that funds go where they are most needed and that there is a rapid and coordinated response by the international community to natural disasters,

Underscoring the importance of international inter-parliamentary cooperation in natural disaster mitigation, given the growing role played by international and regional inter-parliamentary organizations in related social and humanitarian areas,

Deeply concerned about the suffering endured by the victims of natural disasters — loss of life, refugee flows, collective displacement of populations, and physical and financial destruction — and *considering* that this should serve to

promote international inter-parliamentary cooperation aimed at mitigating human suffering and accelerating rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Considering that over 2,000 lives were lost in the floods in Pakistan, 2 million people were displaced and the physical damage and resulting economic losses were huge; *also considering* that, according to figures of the Government of Pakistan, more than 20 million people have been left homeless, over 1.8 million houses damaged, 3,000 people injured, 40 bridges damaged, 2 million hectares of cultivated land fouled, 1.3 million hectares of standing crops destroyed, 1.2 million heads of livestock drowned, 3.5 million jobs lost, and 1,300 schools and 5,000 health facilities damaged,

Noting that the massive scale of destruction and loss of life caused by the unprecedented flooding, which was itself triggered by torrential rainfall in an otherwise arid region, reflects the adverse impact of climate change and the growing vulnerability of countries to such change,

Also noting the growing number and complexity of human catastrophes and natural disasters, the impact of which exceeds the disaster-response capacity of many affected countries, in particular their ability to provide food, medicine, shelter and health care to disaster victims,

Expressing its sincere sympathy and solidarity with the people and communities affected by disasters, particularly those in flood-stricken Pakistan, in the wake of the extensive damage and loss of life and property and the collective suffering that they have endured,

Praising the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan to reverse the negative impact of the recent disaster on people's daily lives,

1. *Urges* the international community, particularly donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, the private sector and civil society to extend their full support and assistance to the Government of Pakistan and to mitigate the adverse impact of the floods by taking swift measures such as writing off and/or rescheduling Pakistan's debt, providing market access to revive Pakistan's economy and investing in medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction projects;

2. *Appeals* to international and regional parliamentary organizations, United Nations agencies and relevant regional and international organizations to redouble their efforts and develop programmes to heighten awareness of the damages caused by and potential risks of the flood in Pakistan and of the need for Pakistan to overcome this disaster;

3. *Underscores* the importance of a rapid response by the international community, in particular the United Nations, to meet the needs of people affected by natural hazards that may become disasters, especially the people of Pakistan, who have sustained heavy losses as a result of the recent devastating floods, and *urges* all potential stakeholders to extend humanitarian aid to all those affected by such a disaster;

4. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to take into account the needs identified by the authorities of Pakistan and *calls upon* international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and Governments to further contribute to the efforts

aimed at meeting the needs of the people in the flood-stricken areas of Pakistan, and *encourages* the Government of Pakistan to continue its own efforts to introduce the financial and economic reform required for successful reconstruction;

5. *Appeals* to the international community to respond rapidly and appropriately by contributing to the Pakistan Emergency Fund established by the United Nations and increasing the budget allocated to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, and *calls upon* donor countries to secure reliable and diverse donations for this Fund;

6. *Calls upon* parliaments to urge their Governments to prioritize compliance with international commitments such as the Kyoto Protocol and other agreements dealing with climate change;

7. *Also calls upon* Governments to provide adequate and accessible resources to United Nations agencies involved in funding and providing disaster assistance, and appeals to IPU to support United Nations efforts in this area by developing a parliamentary programme on disaster-risk reduction that encompasses mitigation, prevention and preparedness;

8. *Encourages* all Governments to further coordinate their international relief, reconstruction and recovery activities, among themselves and with humanitarian agencies, and to take concrete action to enhance people's understanding of the need for disaster-risk reduction through public awareness, education and training;

9. *Calls upon* parliaments to urge their Governments — through their legislative and oversight roles — the United Nations and its specialized agencies and all relevant regional and international organizations to develop disaster-risk-reduction strategies, facilitate the exchange of relevant technology, establish early warning systems, and develop rapid response mechanisms, in particular under the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative launched by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

10. *Appeals* to the United Nations to hold an international conference on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-affected areas in Pakistan, on the understanding that one day of the proceedings will be devoted to an IPU-sponsored parliamentary meeting, and *calls upon* the United Nations Secretary-General to take the necessary action to that end;

11. *Issues* an urgent call for all nations, acting within the framework of a strategy to manage unforeseen events, and in view of the need to ensure global security, to establish a global fund able to tackle unanticipated disasters and phenomena immediately, and *urges* IPU to establish a committee to follow this important issue and to promote and monitor the creation of such a fund;

12. *Requests* the IPU Secretary General to report on implementation of this resolution at the 124th IPU Assembly.

Annex III to the letter dated 30 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Declaration adopted by consensus by the participants in the International parliamentary conference on "Parliaments, minorities and indigenous peoples: Effective participation in politics"

Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico, 3 November 2010

We are calling for genuine change. We cannot accept that minorities and indigenous peoples are the most vulnerable members of our societies and that they remain excluded from decision-making that affects their lives and the future of our countries.

We affirm that minorities and indigenous peoples have the inalienable right to full and equal membership of our nations. This right has to be translated into public policies that are sensitive to their situation, needs, and aspirations and accompanied by sufficient resources. This requires the effective participation of minorities and indigenous peoples at all levels of Government, and in particular in national and regional parliaments. All public policies should be submitted to minorities and indigenous peoples for prior consultation.

We further affirm the responsibility of political parties to promote the effective participation of minorities and indigenous peoples and address their concerns in their party programmes.

We urge every parliament, within the next two years, to:

1. Hold a special debate on the situation of minorities and indigenous peoples in their country; recognize the diversity in society; and adopt a plan of action to make the right to equal participation and non-discrimination a reality for minorities and indigenous peoples;

2. Adopt and implement laws to end discrimination and provide for the effective participation of minorities and indigenous peoples in decision-making, including in parliament, while taking care to secure the effective participation of minority and indigenous women. Where such laws already exist, evaluate their effectiveness and make adjustments where necessary;

3. Ensure that the legislative process is transparent and that parliamentary records are made available immediately so that minority/indigenous peoples can monitor the activity of their representatives and in so doing, hold them to account for their actions and omissions.

We call on the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to take the lead in collecting data on the representation of minorities and indigenous peoples in parliament, with due regard for privacy concerns and peoples' right to choose their own identity. We also call on IPU to monitor the implementation of this Declaration, to facilitate

networking among parliaments and to convene a follow-up meeting two years from now to discuss progress and set targets for future action.

As parliaments elaborate their plans of action, we recommend that, at a minimum, they:

1. Ensure that the right to free, prior and informed consent is observed in every step leading to the adoption of legislative and administrative measures affecting minorities and indigenous peoples; hold Government to account for the implementation of such measures;

2. Require of Government that all submissions to parliament of draft legislation and the national budget include an assessment of their impact on minorities and indigenous peoples;

3. Make regular use of plenary sessions in parliament and other parliamentary forums to discuss minority/indigenous matters in order to raise awareness and combat prejudice in society; organize awareness-raising sessions for all parliamentarians so as to increase their knowledge of minorities and indigenous peoples and the particular problems they face; ensure that minority and indigenous issues are mainstreamed into parliamentary work, in particular at the committee level;

4. Allocate sufficient resources to establishing dialogue between minority/indigenous peoples and public institutions and to parliamentary committees on minority and indigenous issues so as to allow them to carry out effective outreach activities such as public hearings with minority and indigenous peoples;

5. Increase parliaments' familiarity with work being done within the United Nations system so as to equip them to better hold Governments to account for their international commitments, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; more particularly, urge ratification of International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the implementation of the United Nations declarations on the rights of minorities (1992) and indigenous peoples (2007); hold debates in parliament on the conclusions and recommendations made by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special mechanisms with regard to minority and indigenous peoples' rights.

United Nations

A/65/600 S/2010/613

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 3 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia concerning the ongoing acts of vandalism towards Georgian cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territory of Abkhazia, Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia over the ongoing acts of vandalism towards Georgian cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territory of Abkhazia, Georgia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its grave concern over the ongoing acts of vandalism towards Georgian cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Abkhazia, Georgia, and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia, Georgia.

Notably, one of the most precious monuments of Georgian cultural heritage, the eleventh century Ilori St. George Church, located in Abkhazia, Georgia, has completely lost its authenticity after the so-called rehabilitation works. Such works have resulted in the obliteration of all the characteristic features of the traditional Georgian architecture, reshaping it after the Russian architectural model. This has been done by adding a so-called "onion shaped" dome to the building, a typical Russian architectural detail. The front walls, including the eastern side of the church, which featured five Georgian lapidary inscriptions, have been painted in white, lined with red colour arches, as well as other architectural profiles, alien to Georgian architecture.

In addition, the so-called rehabilitation works are also under way for the New-Athos Monastery. Furthermore, according to the so-called State Information Agency of the proxy regime in Abkhazia, it is planned to announce a tender for restoration works aimed at rehabilitating Orthodox Churches on the territory of Abkhazia. Plans are being made to coordinate the activities of the Russian funds, public sector and individuals who might be involved in such activities. Illegal agreements, such as the one dated 16 October 2010, signed between the so-called Ministry of Culture of the "Republic of Abkhazia" and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, in the field of preservation, examination, popularization and state protection of historical and cultural monuments, and a similar document dated 25 October 2010, signed between Russia and the proxy regime of the Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia, Georgia, serve as the bases for such works.

However, taking into consideration the true intentions of the proxy regimes and their mentors towards the historic monuments on Georgian occupied territories, as exemplified by the case described above, we have grounded suspicion that under the guise of safeguarding the cultural monuments, we will ultimately witness a dramatic and deliberate destruction of Georgian cultural heritage on the occupied territories. The aforesaid is a merciless continuation of the policy of ethnic cleansing of Georgians aimed at eradicating the signs of Georgian presence on the occupied territories.

It should be noted that, with these acts, Russia is violating international law, including the obligations assumed under International Humanitarian Law, particularly the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954, which condemns the State parties for damaging and

destroying historic and cultural heritage, while in the case of occupation obliges State parties to the Convention to take all appropriate measures to conduct their activities in such a manner as to protect cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its deep concern over the actions of the proxy regimes and the Russian Federation and calls upon the international community, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international organizations to employ all the instruments at their disposal to halt the deliberate destruction of Georgian cultural and historical heritage.

Tbilisi, 22 November 2010

United Nations

A/65/601 S/2010/615

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 3 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the months of October and November 2010 (see annex). As a result, one officer and one soldier of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed and four Azerbaijani soldiers were wounded.

In addition, according to mass media reports, on 19 November 2010 an incident involving the use of firearms and resulting in casualties took place in one of the military units of the armed forces of Armenia deployed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. It has been reported that four conscripts (Levon Esayan, Nerses Galoyan, Narek Saakyan and Never Sargsyan) were killed and four other conscripts (Sarkis Melkumyan, Khachik Aleksanyanm, Masis Grigoryan and Manvel Azroyan) were wounded as a result of non-combat violence and exchange of fire between Armenian militaries.

Attempts by Yerevan to conceal the citizenship of the aforementioned servicemen and their attachment to the regular armed forces of Armenia have failed and yet another piece of evidence testifying to this country's illegal military presence on the territory of Azerbaijan has become known. Thus, with reference to the Public Relations Department of the Investigation Unit of the Ministry of Defence of Armenia, mass media outlets reported that one of the wounded conscripts, Manvel Azroyan, has been accused of murder and other criminal offences and detained on remand. Most important is that the Investigation Unit of

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the Ministry of Defence of Armenia is carrying out the investigation for a crime committed in the occupied territory of Azerbaijan and the accused is facing charges under the Criminal Code of Armenia. In other words, the Investigation Unit of the Ministry of Defence of Armenia exercises its powers beyond the territory of Armenia and this country's Criminal Code applies to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Furthermore, as has become known, Manvel Azroyan is a citizen and resident of Armenia (Armavir province, Nalbandian village); he has been drafted into the armed forces of Armenia and assigned to serve in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

This is not the only example of bloody incidents between Armenian militaries serving in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Whatever the causes of open confrontation and hostilities within the armed forces of Armenia, which reportedly have even nationally or ethnically motivated reasons, they unambiguously testify to the illegal military presence of Armenia in, and its effective control of, the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Besides, these incidents are a yet another striking illustration of the complete collapse of Armenia's annexationist policy and the obvious demoralization and disorganization of its armed forces.

Moreover, the mentioned period was also marked by military exercises of the armed forces of Armenia in the occupied Aghdam and Khojavand districts of Azerbaijan and unprecedented aggressive statement by President Serzh Sargsyan of Armenia, who personally observed these exercises together with his Minister for Defence, Seyran Oganyan. The President of Armenia, inter alia, said: "If the time comes, we will not only do again what we did in 1992-94 but will go even further and solve the issue once and for all; the issue will be closed for good," adding that "If the time comes again, this time our blow will be final and deadly" (see official website of the President of Armenia, available from www.president.am/events/statements/eng/?id=74). These cynical and nostalgic words, glorifying the heinous crimes perpetrated in the course of aggression against Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia and the official Yerevan-backed irregular armed bands, mercenaries and terrorist groups, are self-explanatory and illustrative as to the real intentions of Armenia and its unwillingness to settle the conflict through negotiations and in a constructive manner. It is notable that the President of Armenia delivered his speech in Azerbaijan's occupied district of Aghdam, the seizure of which was condemned and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from which was demanded by the Security Council in resolution 853 (1993).

Such a provocative warlike gesture of Armenia and bellicose rhetoric of its high-ranking officials obviously run counter to this country's stated commitments both under international law and within the ongoing political process towards the resolution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. It is essential to note in this regard that the aforementioned military exercises and hostile statements coincided with the expected more decisive efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the conflict, including in the context of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.

It is absolutely clear that, for the purposes of durable and lasting peace, stability and cooperation, Armenia must cease its destructive policy of annexation and ethnic cleansing, renounce its attempts to discredit the peace process within the OSCE Minsk Group and negotiate in good faith in order to reach the international law-based settlement of the conflict, providing for the complete withdrawal of

Armenian armed forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, the restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, the return of the forcibly displaced population to their places of origin and the peaceful coexistence of Armenian and Azerbaijani communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region within the Republic of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig **Musayev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia[1] recorded for the months of October and November 2010

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
1 October	12.10-12.30	Six	Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.15-16.25		Berkaber and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	20.00-20.30		Gapanli and Gizil Oba villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
2 October	04.05-04.50	Two	Gapanli and Gizil Oba villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
3 October	08.40-08.50	Four	Unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	14.20-14.40 23.25-23.35		Bash Garvand and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.00-16.45 18.30-18.55		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
4 October	00.15-00.30	Three	Unknown heights, Goygol district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	19.00-19.17		Unknown heights, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	20:25-20:35		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
5 October	00:10-00:20	Eight	Kangarli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	02:30-02:45 05:20-05:40		Gizil Oba and Goyarkh villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	05:30-05:45		Goran, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Goradiz villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	10:30-10:40 14:30-14:35		Unkown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	19:10-19:25		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—

[1] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
7 October	17.45-17.50	Nine	Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	10.50-11.00 17.25-17.50		Gulustan village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.15-11.50		Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.15-11.50		Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	19.25-20.00		Gapanli village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	21.50-22.35		Chakhirli village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.00-22.30		Ashagi Abdulrakhmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
8 October	05.10-05.20	Eight	Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	10:35-10:40		Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	10:20-10:30		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11:50-12:00 20:00-20:35		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
9 October	18:35-18:40 21:30-21:40		Garakhanbayli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	00:05-00:10		Kangarli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	00:25-00:45		Goyarkh village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
10 October	09.40-09.55	Eight	Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.40-11.50 19.40-19.55		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	21.00-21.25		Seysulan village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.25-22.30		Horadiz and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.30-22.45 22.40-22.50 23.00-23.05 23.20-23.30		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	23.10-23.30		Yusifjanli and Garagashli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Soldier of Azerbaijani Army, Elgiz Rustamov, was wounded

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
12 October	10.30-10.40	Three	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	20.05-20.15		Unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	20.05-20.15		Seysulan village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
13 October	07:40-08:00 16:35-17:00	Four	Gulustan village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	12:55-13:00		Azamut village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	12:50-13:00 15:45-16:05 22:40-22:50		Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
14 October	01.35-01.55	Eight	Gizil Oba village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	04:00-04:30		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	04:00-04:30 06:00-06:05		Marzili and Yusifjanli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan's	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	10.00-10.15		Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	14.30-14.35		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	14.40-14.35		Marzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	18.15-18.35		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
15 October	13.00-13.30	Three	Unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	13.20-13.25		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.00-16.20		Gapanli village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
17 October	13.50-14.25	One	Unknown heights, Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
18 October	01.20-01.45 02.00-02.30	Eleven	Seysulan and Gapanli villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.15-11.25		Unknown heights, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17.45-17.55		Voskepar village, Noyenberyan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	18.30-19.00 18.40-19.15		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	19.25-20.00 23.30-23.55		Seysulan, Chayli and Goyarkh villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.20-22.25		Aygepar village, Berd district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	23.20-23.40		Kangarli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
19 October	03.05-03.25	Seven	Seysulan, Chayli and Goyarkh villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.15-16.40 20.20-20.35		Gapanli village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.00-23.40		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	22.30-22.35		Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
20 October	11.00-11.30 16.20-16.25	Seven	Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	
	15.50-16.10 16.20-16.30 21.15-21.20		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli, Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	
	16.50-17.30		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	23.15-23.40		Chayli and Gizil Oba villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
21 October	00.30-01.10 05.05-05.15	Eleven	Chayli and Gizil Oba villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	00.55-02.10		Javahirli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	08.00-08.10 21.50-22.00		Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.30-17.00		Unknown heights, Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17.40-17.50		Garkhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17.50-20.10		Unknown heights, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	19.00-19.30 19.35-20.05		Yarimja, Seysulan and Chayli villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
22 October	01.30-01.45	Eight	Yarimja, Seysulan and Chayli villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.20-11.40 21.10-21.15		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17.00-17.05		Berkebar village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	14.10-14.55		Unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	20.45-21.10		Seysulan village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
24 October	23.25-23.30 24.40-24.45	Three	Gorgan, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
25 October	00.20-00.30	Seven	Gorgan, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	00.35-00.40		Chakhirli village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.40-12.05		Unknown heights, Vardenis district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	11.40-11.50 15.20-15.30		Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17.00-17.10		Gulustan village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
26 October	09.20-09.25	Two	Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	16.55-17.40		Unknown heights, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Soldier of Azerbaijani Army, Rasul Hajizade, was wounded
27 October	04.35-05.05	One	Chayli village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
28 October	07.10-07.45	One	Unknown heights, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Soldier of Azerbaijani Army, Telman Mustafayev, was killed
29 October	16:30-16:35 22:05-22:15	Seven	Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17:10-17:12		Marzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	18:00-18:05		Shavashavan village, Noemberyan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	18:00-18:05 19:40-20:25		Azatamut and Berkaber villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	18:40-18:45		Gizil Oba village, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	23:30-23:55		Unknown heights, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
31 October	16.20	Seven	Unknown heights, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, Farrukh Zeynalov, was wounded

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	12:00-14:20 13:50-14:00 22:00-23:10		Sarijali, Shuraabad and Garagashli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	15.45-16.00		Unknown heights, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	12:25-13:00		Unknown heights, Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	17:10-17:35 20:10-20:15		Seysulan and Goyarkh villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	
1 November	09:15-09:20	Four	Berdavan village, Noemberyan district, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	12:45-13:00		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
	19:15-19:30 22:40-23:00		Gizil Oba and Chilaburt villages, Terter district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	—
11-13 November	---------- ---	--------- ---------	Aghdam and Khojavand districts, Azerbaijan	Heavy equipment, artillery and grad launchers, as well as firearm and machinegun	Armed forces of Armenia conducted large-scale military exercises in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Inhabitants of nearby frontline districts clearly heard explosions from the occupied Aghdam and Khojavand districts. Even houses had been shaken by the heavy artillery shells
19 November	11.00-11.25	One	Unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	A 33-year-old, Lieutenant of Azerbaijani Army, Ibrahim Ibrahimov, was killed
20 November	04.15-04.43	One	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, Ishiyev Tural, was wounded